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# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 9TH, 1915.

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號九月四年四國民華中

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Apr. 10th.—Europe via Siberia, per s.s.  
ARABIA MARU.  
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April 10th.—Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Ade-  
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Apr. 10th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan,  
via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United  
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Canada via San Francisco, and  
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11 a.m., per s.s. TENYO MARU.  
Apr. 15th.—Europe via Siberia, at 11 a.m.,  
YOKOHAMA MARU.  
Apr. 15th.—Shanghai, North China and  
Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C.,  
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8.00 " " 10.00 " " 15 " "  
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "  
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m. " " 15 " "  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 15 " "  
1.15 " " 1.40 " " 15 " "  
1.40 " " 2.15 " " 15 " "  
2.15 " " 5.00 " " 15 " "  
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10.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "  
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 15 " "  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " " 15 " "  
5.00 " " 6.00 " " 15 " "  
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Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914.

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# THE LANGKAT BRIBERY CASE

## SUMMARY TRIAL AND THREE MONTHS IMPRISONMENT.

### DEFENDANT ALLEGED TO BE A CAT'S PAW.

The proceedings in the Police Court at Shanghai on Wednesday afternoon with reference to the Langkat speech created considerable local interest says the *N. O. Daily News*, and when the case was again called on Thursday morning before Mr. G. W. King, the Police Magistrate, there were a number of prominent residents in Court. The defendant, Messrs. David Silas, of 4 Yangking-pang was charged "That he did on or about March 24th, 1915, corruptly give to Cyril Napier Chipp, employed by Messrs. George McBain, of 53 Szechuen Road, the sum of Tls. 50 as reward for handing him a copy of the speech to be delivered at a meeting of the shareholders of the Langkat Company on March 31st, such speech being in the possession of the said Messrs. George McBain, and relating to their business as agents of the Langkat Company, against the Statute 6 Ed. VII, c. 34 sec. 1."

Mr. W. A. O. Platt appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper represented the defendant.

### HEARING GUILTY.

Mr. White-Cooper said he had been instructed by his client to plead guilty to the charge. He had no wish to conceal or disguise in any way the facts, but desired that they should all be brought before the Court, and he thought his Worship would see that although the defendant had acted thoughtlessly, foolishly, and doubtless wrongfully, he had no idea whatever that what he was doing was a criminal offence which would bring him before the Court. Mr. White-Cooper said he would tell the Court the facts so that it could understand how the affair came about.

His Worship:—One thing to consider is whether I should try this case summarily or not.

Mr. White-Cooper:—I should certainly ask your Worship to deal with it in that way.

His Worship:—Had I not better hear some evidence before I decide?

Mr. Platt said the prosecution was prepared to have the case tried summarily.

His Worship pointed out that the whole onus was practically upon the Court to decide whether the punishment which the summary Court could inflict was sufficient to meet the crime. In his jurisdiction, the accused could be sentenced to three months imprisonment and/or a fine of £20.

Mr. Platt said that when his Worship had heard what he and Mr. White-Cooper had to say he would probably find that he was able to deal with the case in a summary way.

### THE NEED OF EVIDENCE.

His Worship said he would prefer to have his hands forced at that stage. He was entitled to consider from the evidence whether he would commit or not, as long as he gave fair notice to the defendant, and that was the course he was prepared to take. He did not think he need say, at the very beginning, that he would try the case summarily.

Mr. Platt said it hardly seemed necessary to call evidence.

His Worship:—I think, technically, I must have some evidence. I do not call upon the defendant to plead at this stage. I will take evidence very shortly, then frame a charge, and the defendant can either reserve his defence or plead, and on this I shall decide. There is one other point, and a very awkward one. On the charge before me against the defendant it is obvious that there has been an offence committed by somebody else.

Mr. Platt said his clients had thoroughly considered their position as regarded that question, especially after what fell from his Worship on Wednesday afternoon. They had come to the conclusion that they did not intend to take any further steps against the other party, and they considered they had very good reasons for not doing so. As the Court knew, the position of a man who bribed was a great deal different from the position of the man who was bribed, and the defendant's circumstances in the case made his client come to the conclusion that it would not be fair if they were to institute proceedings against the man who was bribed. They, therefore, did not intend to make any charge at all.

His Worship:—Of course that is a matter of opinion; as to the man bribed and the man who bribes, his Worship also said that in bringing his evidence, the case for the prosecution was complicated.

### THE AMENDE HONORABLE.

Mr. Platt:—He acknowledges that he has made a mistake, and he has undertaken to repair the damage he has done as far as he can. This is considered to be the honorable position for the man to take, and he is going to take that course.

His Worship said he was speaking purely from a legal sense. Assuming that the other party went into the witness box after being warned, and then his evidence showed that he had committed an offence. Supposing, then, he was subsequently charged, what was the result of his evidence against the present defendant, if it was in the nature of a confession, unless it was free and voluntary?

Mr. Platt:—It would be free, and voluntary. He is prepared to go into the box and take the risk.

His Worship:—Then what is the position of the defendant at present before me? He might well claim that the evidence should be struck out in the case of the other party being charged.

Mr. Platt said that in a case of bribery there must have been evidence of the man who was bribed. He could not see how the evidence of the other party would affect the defendant.

His Worship: If the case goes upstairs, it will be quite different.

### THE TYPIST'S STORY.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution. The first witness was Mr. McBain, manager of the firm of George McBain who, he said, were the agents for the Langkat Company. The annual meeting of the company took place on Wednesday afternoon, and he took the chair. He wrote out a speech in pencil and then handed it to his typist on the afternoon of March 24th to have it typed. The typist's name was Chipp, and he was employed in the office as typist, stenographer and general clerk. The speech contained information relating to the affairs of the Langkat Co. of a confidential nature, and it was a report to the shareholders of the work of the company during the last financial year.

Mr. Napier Chipp then went into the witness box, and was first of all warned by his Worship that he was entitled to refuse to answer any questions which incriminated him, and which might be the means of a criminal charge being brought against him. The witness stated that he was engaged as a typist in the office of George McBain. On the afternoon of March 24th Mr. McBain gave him a speech to type, the speech being one to be delivered at the Langkat meeting on Wednesday afternoon. He typed out the speech, and then handed it to Mr. McBain, who was sitting at his desk, and he saw him put it in a box on the morning of March 25th, they being, partly in pencil and partly typewritten.

Mr. Platt: Had the defendant, or had he not, before your handing him this speech, previously spoken to you about it?

—Yes.

What had taken place between you and the defendant with regard to it? He asked me to obtain particulars of it.

Did he, or did he not, offer you any reward?—Yes. Tls. 50.

Did you agree to accept his offer?—I agreed to it.

How much did he pay you?—£50.

### CROSS-EXAMINATION.

In cross-examination, the witness said he had known the defendant for about a year. When he agreed to give Silas the copy of the speech, he knew in a way that he was doing something wrong. When he handed the speech over he did not say "You won't forget me," or words to that effect.

Mr. White-Cooper: Is it not a fact that after you had given him a copy of the speech he gave you this Tls. 50 for your trouble, simply as a present?—Yes.

You did not look upon it as a bribe, did you?—Yes. I did.

There was no bargaining before as to how much you were to be paid?—No.

In answer to further questions, the witness said he had known the defendant fairly well, and the defendant knew that he (the witness) knew why he wanted the speech.

It was, of course, to get an idea what was going to be said by the Chairman at the meeting?—Yes.

It soon became known that the purport of the Chairman's speech was widely known in Shanghai?—Yes.

In answer to Mr. Platt, the witness further stated that the agreement regarding the Tls. 50 was made before the notes were handed over, and that the agreement was made at a few weeks ago.

This completed the evidence for the prosecution, and his Worship said it was at this stage that he should frame a charge. He would like time to consider whether he would try the case summarily or not.

Mr. Platt: Would it help your Worship if I tell you what my clients think about this? The truth is that we look upon the defendant as a cat's paw.

### DEFENDANT'S MOTIVE.

Mr. White-Cooper said two points would have to be borne in mind. He thought it would be shown that it was not a real case of bribery on the defendant's part, but that he gave the present to Chipp for something for his trouble, and that he had obtained the speech, the defendant made no concealment about it whatever but went round and told all his clients.

His Worship: Can it be seriously argued that this sort of thing can be done with impunity? The document was obviously a confidential one.

Mr. White-Cooper said the defendant would admit that what he did was certainly unfair, but he never thought for a moment that he had committed a criminal offence.

His Worship: What did he do it for then?

Mr. White-Cooper said he did it in order to create a favourable impression among his clients that he had inside knowledge of the market. He had never got a share as the result of the information. He was a young man beginning his life as a sharebroker, and he wanted to create a favourable impression.

His Worship said he had better adjourn, for he must make up his mind whether he could try the case summarily, and then he must decide what had to be done.

### CASE TAKEN SUMMARILY.

Upon the case resuming in the afternoon, his Worship said he had considered the matter, and had decided to take the case summarily. He had framed a charge, which was the same as the former one, with the exception that the date had been changed to March 24th, and the amount to \$68.

The defendant was then called. He said he was 31 years of age, and came to Shanghai from Hongkong in June, last year. In Hongkong he was employed in the International Banking Corporation, and was now a clerk in the office of Mr. J. J. Judah, a stock and share broker. He first met Mr. Chipp in Hongkong and met him again when he came to Shanghai. The witness continued that he met another friend of Chipp's in August, last year, viz., Mr. Dalgarro. They discussed the question of the Langkat Co. together, and the outcome of the discussion was that Mr. Dalgarro told him he could obtain the gist of the Langkat speech a few days before the meeting.

His Worship: Is that quite fair to Mr. Dalgarro? He isn't here.

Mr. White-Cooper said it showed how the defendant again came into touch with Mr. Chipp.

The witness continued that he had a talk with Chipp, the purport of it being that the latter said he would give the defendant a gist of the speech and Mr. Dalgarro had gone away. Absolutely nothing was said about remuneration at that time, but it was then that Chipp said "If you do anything, you will not forget me." Chipp was probably under the impression that the witness was going to use the information to his own advantage. That, however, he had never any intention of doing, except perhaps that it would get him a better standing with his clients, by having information before-hand. On the morning of March 24th, Chipp rang him up on the telephone and asked him to meet. They agreed to meet outside the Hotel des Colonies, and it was there that the speech was handed over. The witness said he would give Chipp Tls. 50 for his trouble, but there was no question of remuneration. Witness read the speech over, digested it and went round to his clients in the afternoon and told them the gist of it after which he burnt the document. He made no secret of the fact that he had got it, in fact he went round to almost everybody.

### THE DEFENDANT'S PLEA.

Mr. White-Cooper: Did you buy or sell any shares on your own account?—No, not one.

Did you suggest to any of your clients that they should buy or sell shares in consequence of the information you had obtained?—No, I never advise any time.

Do you know what the effect on the market was of this communication?—I think there was hardly any effect at all, as you will see from the prices ruling before I received the information and after.

Did you realize that what you were doing might bring you within the criminal law?—Not for one moment. In fact, the first intimation that I had was when the warrant was served upon me, and I wondered why. When the whole thing was read out to me I knew then, and only then, that I had committed an offence against the law. To substantiate what I say I wish to emphasize the fact that I used the speech to nobody's advantage. I got myself into trouble.

And you said to me, as your legal adviser, that you had nothing to plead guilty because you had nothing to hide?—Yes.

The witness said that during the whole of his previous career he had never been charged with any offence, and he had been brought against him. He was not a partner with Mr. Judah.

In answer to Mr. Platt, the defendant said he did not feel guilty, but he had pleaded guilty because he found that his actions constituted an offence. He did not trouble over the \$68 as a reward, but for the trouble which Chipp had taken.

Mr. Platt: What is the difference?—The difference is that if I offer him a reward I should probably wish to benefit by it. If I did not, it was simply for the pains he had taken.

Would you have got the speech unless you had paid him Tls. 50?—Undoubtedly.

Would he have given you the speech for nothing?—In the hopes that I might do something for him. The witness further said he thought the money was given to Chipp on the 26th, and not on the 25th.

### THE SINKING OF WAR.

Mr. Platt:—Were the notes handed over to you by your employer?—No.

Where did you get them?—From my own pocket.

I had got them by working.

Did you get them from the compradore, the bank, or where?—It was part of the pay I got from Mr. Judah.

Then they originally came from Mr. Judah?—Yes, but they were mine.

Mr. Judah is your uncle, I believe?—Yes.

Did you tell him anything about this speech which you had obtained?—Yes.

The witness said that he told Mr. Judah the gist of the speech and he told others. He did not show him the actual speech. Mr. Judah had not previously spoken to him about it, nor had anyone else. Witness said he wished he had spoken of it to Mr. Judah, for he would then have advised him.

Who did you show the speech to?

I showed it to Mr. Spielman. The witness added that he did not show the speech to anybody else. The gist of it was that witness knew from the speech that there would be nothing exciting happening and that no great flow of oil was coming.

Continuing, witness said that he spoke to Chipp first after Mr. Dalgarro had told him about the matter. He next spoke to him about two weeks before the meeting, and said he would give him Tls. 50.

Mr. Platt:—I suppose this copy of the speech was going to do you some good?—Only to get me in with my clients.

That is some good, isn't it? It was going to put money into your pocket?—No.

His Worship: Why not?

The witness: The only thing I should do was to get in with my clients.

In reply to questions put by Mr. Platt, the defendant said he told Mr. Judah that he had got the speech, and he told him to burn it. He showed it to Mr. Spielman after that, and then he burnt it. If he had previously mentioned it to his uncle, he would have been advised differently.

His Worship: That means to say that he knows the criminal law better than you do?—Possibly.

The witness further stated that he did not think he was doing any legal wrong when he got the speech.

Mr. Platt: Well, any moral wrong?—No.

Do you think it is a right course to take to offer a man Tls. 50 for a confidential document?—I swear I know that people get information before-hand.

Is that the ordinary practice of brokers to get information?—I do not know. I know that if they can get it they will do.

His Worship: With that moral sense surely you can see that what you did was an improper thing. It was improper to get a document of a confidential nature. Assuming that the moral sense of the brokers in Shanghai is so low. That is simply what you say, and I cannot believe that it is so.

The defendant said that Mr. Judah did not say any Langkat shares in consequence of the document. He had about \$90 to sell, and he took orders in the morning.

### COMMERCIAL ESSENTIALS.

After addresses by Mr. White-Cooper and Mr. Platt, his Worship said that in a recent case which came before him he had pointed out that it was essential in a commercial

community like Shanghai that there should be honesty among the people who were in business. It seemed to him that if he overlooked the present offence he would hardly be able to punish anybody who came before him. If he overlooked it, it seemed to him no honest trader in Shanghai would have a chance. He would be handicapped quite out of existence by those who stooped to such methods as the defendant had done in that case. He never wished to say much to a man whom he had to sentence, the disgrace of his being there was enough, but he did not think he could inflict a less punishment than the maximum of three months. The law permitted him to look upon the offence as a misdemeanor, and he ordered the defendant to three months' imprisonment as a first-class misdemeanor. Finally, his Worship said that the depositions of the witnesses in the case would be sent to the Crown Advocate for his consideration.

### ARREST OF THE TYPIST.

Later in the afternoon, Cyril Napier Chipp was arrested and brought up on a warrant before Mr. G. W. King, charged with having corruptly accepted a bribe of Tls. 50 from Mr. D. Silas in the employment of Messrs. McBain.

Defendant was remanded until Tuesday, being allowed bail; himself in the sum of \$500, and two sureties of \$1,000 each.

### WAR NEWS.

#### KOYLI'S AT THE FRONT.

In Lieut. S. H. L. Woods, A.V.C., 11th Hussars, 1st Cavalry Division, Expeditionary Force, will be recognized one "Sammy" Woods, late of Singapore, says the *Straits Times*. His letters from the slushy, snowy plains of Belgium to friends are things of cheerful beauty and ringing with the spirit of fortitude that keeps our army in the field at tip-top form. Up till December or so he was in charge of an advance base hospital—for horses, of course—but since then he has been attached to the 11th Hussars, and his last letters were written somewhere about Ypres.

The majority of the inhabitants of Singapore, he writes, seem to have drifted up this way. Marshall, who was the 2nd Cavalry Division. The other night we were sitting in the mess when an officer came in covered in rain, snow and slush and asked for a doctor; he was in charge of a cyclist detachment and one of his men had collapsed. Who should it be but "Jervois" of the K.O.Y.L.I.'s. We kept him man for the night, gave him some hot rum and a feed and sent him off the next day. It was only another case of exhaustion. Jervois could not stay as he had to push on a few more miles with his men. The rest of the K.O.Y.L.I.'s arrived a day or two afterwards and saw them all—Mallinson, Warden, Collis Browne, etc. To-day Law and Lamberton were over here, and I took them to see some cock-fighting.

#### IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

The Cape Town correspondent of the *British Empire Review*, in estimating the strength of the enemy's forces in German South-West Africa, states that the troops are all either mounted infantry or artillery. There is neither cavalry nor ordinary infantry, as mobility has always been aimed at. The mounted infantry are divided into companies of 250 men, and there are also mounted police who hold posts in which machine-guns are mounted. A camel corps of 500 strong forms part of the garrison. As a South African correspondent has pointed out, the campaign is likely to extend over a very large area and to take the form of guerrilla fighting; for the Germans will not risk a pitched battle lest they should lose their artillery. The large force from British territory will advance gradually, capturing the numerous blockhouses that guard the routes into the interior and driving the enemy from the cultivated country until they are hard pressed for means of subsistence. It may be noted that Mr. K. O'Connor, writing in the *Cape Times*, points out that German ambitions in South Africa are no new thing. As far back as 1890, at the time of the German occupation of the Cameroons, an inspired article appeared in Prince Bismarck's paper, *Die Nachrichten*, published in Hamburg, which concluded with the words: "The next piece of African territory to belong to the Fatherland will be the Transvaal. The end, however, will now be that Germany will eventually have no possessions at all in South Africa."

#### THE BOSPHORUS.

The Bosphorus, the forts at the Black Sea end of which the Russian Fleet is now attacking, is the narrow strait, 18 miles long, which unites the Black Sea with the Sea of Marmora, and forms part of the boundary between Europe and Asia. It has a maximum breadth at the northern entrance of 21 miles, a minimum breadth of 800 yards, and a depth varying from 20 to 60 fathoms in midstream. In the centre there is a rapid current from the Black Sea to the Sea of Marmora, but a strong current sets in the opposite direction below the surface and along the shores. The scenery on both sides of the Strait is of the most varied and beautiful description, many villages lining each well-wooded shore, while on the European side are numerous fine residences of the wealthy class of Constantinople. The Bosphorus is under Turkish dominion and by treaty of 1841, confirmed by the treaty of Berlin in 1878, and at other times no ship of war other than Turkish or Russian could pass through the Strait (or through the Dardanelles) without the consent of the Porte. On the southern extremity of the Bosphorus stands Constantinople upon a hill promontory that runs out from the European or western side of the Strait towards the opposite Asiatic bank, as though to stem the rush of water from the Black Sea to the Sea of Marmora. Thus the promontory has the Black Sea on the north, and the bay of the Bosphorus forming a magnificent harbour known as the Golden Horn, some four miles long to the north. The Bosphorus is strongly fortified, but it is believed that the great majority of the guns are out of date.

### INTIMATIONS

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MONDAY, 12TH APRIL: The Charming Comedy, "MRS. DOT."

TUESDAY, 13TH APRIL: Direct from Wyndham's Theatre, LONDON, "DIPLOMACY."

WEDNESDAY, 14TH APRIL: The World-Famous Farical Comedy, "WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD."

THURSDAY, 15TH APRIL: The Crackman Drama, "RAFFLES."

FRIDAY, 16TH APRIL: The Delightful Play, "NOBODY'S DAUGHTER."

SATURDAY, 17TH APRIL: The Screaming Farical Comedy, "WHAT THE BUTLER SAW."

PRICES ... \$3, \$2 AND \$1. Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1915.

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THE JUBILEE OF HONGKONG, being an Historical Sketch, which is added an Account of the Celebrations in 1891 1.00	FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON, BY THE PEARL RIVER, a Book for the Globetrotter, by Capt. C. V. LLOYD: with Maps and Illustrations 1.75
THE HONGKONG TYPHOON, Sept. 18th, 1906, Illustrated Account 0.50	HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, half-yearly vol., bound 7.50
TEMPORARY MINING REGULATIONS IN CHINA 0.50	SIXTY YEARS' ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR, 1854 to 1922 2.00
REGULATIONS FOR RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN HONGKONG 0.50	RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG, English Mail day, 1874 1.00
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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## LECTURE IN AID OF THE PRINCE OF WALES FUND.

SIR CHARLES ELIOT, K.C.M.G., has kindly consented to deliver a Lecture, in aid of the above Fund, entitled, "THE EASTERN THEATRE OF THE WAR: BY AN EXPLOITATIONIST."

ST. ANDREW'S HALL, CITY HALL, ON FRIDAY, THE 16TH APRIL, AT 5.15 P.M. His Excellency the Governor will take the Chair. Tickets, Price One Dollar, may be obtained from Messrs. MOUTRIE & Co. Hongkong, 9th April, 1915.

## NOTICE.

THE Power of Attorney made by G. MARTINI in favour of G. A. BENA has been Revoked.

G. MARTINI,  
by his Attorney,  
M. GRANDI.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1915. [476]

## NOTICE.

REFERRING to the Notice published in your paper by the Firm G. MARTINI, in order to avoid any misunderstanding, I beg to state that my Power of Attorney was revoked after the acceptance of my RESIGNATION as Manager of the Firm.

G. A. BENA.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1915. [480]

## KENNEDY'S HORSE REPOSITORY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Claims against the above Business must be forwarded to me on or before 15th April, 1915. No Claims received after that date can be entertained.

C. BERNARD BROWN,  
Liquidator,  
Care of LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1915. [474]

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in respect of all SEASON TICKETS available for Three Months issued on and after 1st May, next, the respective Prices will be as follows:

Gentlemen	...	\$36.00
Ladies	...	\$18.00
Children	...	\$12.00

and that the Price of Servants' Pench Tickets available for 20 Rides will be \$1.20.

Season Tickets expiring in April can be extended to April 30th, on same terms *pro rata* as now in force, but no three-monthly Season Tickets and no Annual Tickets will be issued in April.

Notice is further given that on and after 1st May, next, daily "Return" Tickets and Annual Tickets will be abolished.

By Order of the Directors,  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [464]

G. R.

## NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the following approximate quantities of Government Coal:

Takashima	...	8,800 Tons.
Yagawa	...	9,780 "
Yabai	...	2,000 "
Hongkong Lump	...	800 "
" briquettes de guerre	...	3,000 "
" marine	...	200 "

Enquiries and quotations should be addressed to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, not later than the 12th inst.

G. L. PLATT,  
Naval Store Officer.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [477]

G. R.

## NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the PROVOST MARSHAL, Head Quarters Office, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passport to the PROVOST MARSHAL at Head Quarters Office between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong 26th January, 1915. [207]

G. R.

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested in future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [282]

## WANTED.

SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE on the PEAK for Summer Months.  
Reply to—Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1915. [481]

## FOR SALE.

PIANO, Excellent Tone, Practically New Owner leaving Colony.  
Apply—  
"BARGAIN,"  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1915.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE 28TH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 10th day of April, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Account and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1914, and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st April, to SATURDAY, 10th April, 1915, both days inclusive.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1915. [448]

## HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers, at 12 Noon, on MONDAY, the 12th April, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1914, and the Report of the General Managers. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th March, to the 12th April, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1915. [427]

## HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 2410/2411 for 10 and 25 Shares respectively, numbered 12739/12740 and 32688/32689 inclusive, standing in the register in the joint names of GEORGE ANDREW LAWRENCE and JOSE BARAKAH OLSHAW, Solicitors, Liverpool and Birmingham, having been LOST or DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificates be produced at the Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, before the 24th April, 1915, New Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the Old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

GEO. A. CALDWELL,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1915. [426]

## KOMOR &amp; KOMOR

## ART UNION EXHIBITION OF WATERCOLOURS

Open from MONDAY, the 22nd of March.

Pictures by:—KATO, YOKOUCHI, MORI, OZAWA, KASAGI, H. YOSHIDA, etc., etc.

## ALL PICTURES WARRANTED TO BE GENUINE.

An inspection is cordially invited.

KOMOR & KOMOR,  
Alexandra Building.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1915. [410]

## YOKOHAMA.

## BLUFF HOTEL.

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HEALTHY LOCATION AND BEAUTIFUL VIEW.

EXCELLENT CUISINE AND HOME COMFORT.

MODERATE TERMS. [318]

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1,850 PAGES—PRICE \$10.

The alterations this year are unusually heavy, owing to changes incidental to the War.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1915.

## TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VOGUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.

Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [272]

## TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS, including a Fine Commodious Suite.

Apply to—  
SECRETARY,  
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1914. [38]

## HOUSES TO LET.

## TO LET.

OFFICE in Hotel Mansions.

Apply to—  
HENRY HUMPHREYS,  
Alexandra Building.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1915. [473]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villa, Kowloon.

Apply to—  
ABBATOON V. APOAR & Co.,  
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [383]

## TO LET.

No. 2, "ROSE TERRACE," Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—  
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1915. [384]

## TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 94, Praya East.

Apply to—  
KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,  
No. 248, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1915. [305]

## TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

No. 2, STEWART TERRACE, Furnished and newly done up.

Apply to—  
H. E. POLLOCK,  
Prince's Building.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [53]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

## TO LET.

From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.

Apply to—  
A. B. AVARIA,  
Care of E. PARANT.

No. 1, Duddell Street.  
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

## TO LET.

No. 168, MAGAZINE GAP, "KENNEDY'S."

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, 31st March, 1915. [54]

## TO LET.

PLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

"PENYBREW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

1 and 2, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Humphrey's Avenue, Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Building.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [280]

## TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.

58, THE PEAK, "THE RETREAT."

21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

GODOWNS, at Wandai Road.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38]

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

BISHOP'S LODGE NORTH, No. 12, THE PEAK. From 1st May next.

For further particulars, apply to—  
PALMER & TURNER,  
Alexandra Building, 3rd Floor.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [329]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in F. GEORGE'S BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour.

Immediate possession.

Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

## TO LET.

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.

Apply to—  
GODOWN, No. 9, Lee House Street.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [35]

## TO LET.

"BISHOP'S LODGE SOUTH," No. 11, THE PEAK, Unfurnished, 5 Rooms.

3 ROOMS, suitable for Offices, 1st Floor Queen's Road Central.

"WEST WARD," Bonham Road.

"EGGESFORD," Nos. 124, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms), from 1st May, 1915.

"MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms).

ROOMS in BEACONSFIELD and 55, ELGIN TERRACE.

No. 1, GOUGH HILL, No. 100, THE PEAK, Unfurnished or Unfurnished, from 1st April, 1915.

"BOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon.

"EILANDONAN," No. 54, Mount Kellett Road, 5 Rooms, unfurnished.

ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.

Notes, THE PEAK (6 CAMERON VILLAS). Apply to—  
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,  
34 Floor, Alexandra Building.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1915. [48]

## INTIMATION

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## WHISKY.

Our Celebrated E very old Liqueur Scotch Whisky is a blend of the best Pot Distilled Scotch Whiskies. It is of great age, very fine, and mellow. Its superior quality has established its reputation for over 30 years as THE LEADING SCOTCH WHISKY IN THE EAST.

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No. 4,

OLD VAT

## SCOTCH

## WHISKY.

As supplied to the House of Lords and House of Commons.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

## WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

## BIRTH.

HOEYER.—On April 1st, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. M. HOEYER, a daughter.

## MARRIAGE.

CHARD.—On March 1st, at Sydney, N.S.W., Captain W. P. CHARD, of Taku, to E. McCRAE FREW.

## DEATHS.

GOODHART.—On April 1st, at Shanghai, CHARLES FRANCIS GOODHART, of the Chinese Maritime Customs Service, aged 52 years.

CORNBARY.—On March 28th, at the Wesleyan Mission, Hankow, MARGARET, the beloved wife of Rev. W. ARTHUR CORNBARY.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 101, DES Vaux ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 9TH, 1915.

## CHINESE OFFICIALS.

ONE feature of President YUAN SHIH KAI's rule at Peking which should ever be remembered to his credit is the constant solicitude he has shown for the improvement of the Civil Service of China. Not only has he addressed to the officials throughout the country frequent exhortations embodying the loftiest conceptions of duty, but he has not hesitated to sanction drastic punishment in several cases when trusted officials have been impeached for dishonesty or flagrant neglect of duty. In China, as elsewhere, the certainty of punishment for dereliction of duty is better calculated to make for improvement in the standards of morality and efficiency than are the finest literary efforts of the scribes, and to the more practical mind of the European the object in view would be better served by laying down, once and for all, in clear and concise language a code of rules of conduct for officials with the penalties their infraction entails. But that is not the Chinese way. The paternal relationship of the ruler to the people which is so constantly insisted upon seems to require that the PRESIDENT shall preach as it were to his flock, and to lead them gently, though with every appearance of firmness, along the path of duty. A long mandate of this character was issued just a week ago. In it the PRESIDENT, in language characteristic of Chinese

official documents, expresses his surprise that at this grave crisis in the country's history there are officials in Peking and the Provinces who are slothful and indifferent. "Some officials," he says, "possess such a deep instinct for ease that they positively abhor the performance of their duties: some mismanage public affairs because they allow private feeling and friendship to govern their public duties: others cultivate extravagant habits of living which have a degenerating influence on Society: and others have so keen a love for games and other pursuits of pleasure that they can find no time to serve the country." All these things, the mandate goes on to declare, are fatal to the country's progress and prosperity. Neglect by officials brings about the failure of official undertakings and retards the progress of the administration. "No one but a fool or a lunatic will bring about eternal ruin for the sake of gratifying a love of pleasure," says the mandate. Then the PRESIDENT proceeds to lay down his injunctions. An official must not be slothful: he must work conscientiously during his office-hours, and afterwards "meditate, study and seek to improve himself." He is admonished not to recommend, for personal friendship's sake, any incompetent person for a public post. This is made a punishable offence. The official also must not indulge in extravagant living; "for lavishness is the forerunner of graft." Finally, he must refrain from gambling and other unworthy pursuits for pleasure. This also is described in the mandate as an "incentive to graft." The PRESIDENT states that he knows the names of some of the notorious gamblers among the officials, and he expects them to repent and mend their ways. Finally, officials are warned that failure to heed these injunctions will entail certain punishment for disregarding official discipline and exercising a degenerating influence on Society. The civil and military officials in Peking and the Provinces are required to impress upon junior officials the importance of observing these injunctions, and in the event of their being disobeyed by a junior official his superior officer is to be made equally liable for punishment. Finally, it is ordered that the mandate shall not only be posted in front of every Government office in Peking and the Provinces, but also be read aloud to every man in Government service—both civil and military—and every newly-appointed official is also to receive a copy. "Just as a doctor cannot cure a patient without attacking the disease, so a country cannot be properly administered unless the moral delinquencies of the officials are first attacked." It is very doubtful whether more reprimands and warnings will accomplish these things: the success of the PRESIDENT's endeavours must depend on the strict enforcement of the penalties of disobedience. Nevertheless, the issue of this mandate affords welcome evidence of a fixed determination on the PRESIDENT's part to lead the nation along the paths of sound progress and reform.

When a European named Elson was called upon as a jurymen at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, the Chief Justice, noticing that he was wearing the uniform of the H. K. V. O., asked:—Are you on duty somewhere else? Mr. Elson replied that he was, whereupon his lordship said:—"Then I shall excuse you."

At the City Hall yesterday Professor E. Danenberg and his pupils gave a piano-forte recital, which was most enjoyable. The attendance evidently exceeded expectations, for the accommodation of the old Chamber of Commerce room was considerably overtaxed, and there were many who were unable to secure seats. Among those present were Lady May and the Misses May, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, the French Consul-General and Mlle. Liebert, the Portuguese Consul and Madame de Obaldia, and Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Holyoak. The programme consisted solely of vocal and piano music. Miss Camille Castro, who has a soprano voice of much power, and Messrs. A. J. England and E. Aquino contributed songs. The piano-forte solos and duets were without exception most creditably rendered. Special mention may well be made of Miss Elfrida Osmond's piano solo, "13th Rhapsody" (Liszt). Miss Osmond is one of Professor Danenberg's most promising pupils, and her remarkably skilful playing of a most difficult piece of music evoked loud applause. Other contributors were Misses Dorothy Stone, Valerie Hickie, May Woo, Rosie Boares, Sophie Silas, and Mow Fung. Mrs. Ribeiro, Misses May Fincher, Ignor Vieira, and Evelina Rocha, Mr. Wei Lock, and Master William Mace, Professor Danenberg was associated with several of the contributors in the piano duets, and he is to be congratulated on the high standard attained by his pupils.

A most disastrous fire occurred at Kowloon on Wednesday, as the result of which about fifty houses were destroyed.

The death of Mr. Arthur Gittins, formerly of the Hongkong house of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., is thus reported in the *Times of India*:—"We regret to announce that news has been received in Bombay by cable of the death of Mr. Arthur Gittins in England from pneumonia. Mr. Gittins was only 56 years old and had been connected with Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. since 1904. He first worked for the Company as assistant manager at Hongkong, and came to India in 1908 to join the Bombay office, of which he subsequently acted as manager. In 1913, he was sent as manager to the Calcutta office and last year he was in charge of their office at Karachi. On the 9th January last, he proceeded home on leave. While in Bombay Mr. Gittins made many friends and distinguished himself as a golfer, and had won prizes in various golf competitions. For some time he acted as golf secretary to the Bombay Gymkhana."

## COOLIES' CHOLER.

## SQUABBLE AT A PEAK RESIDENCE.

At the Magistracy yesterday a houseboy employed at No. 12, Peak Road, the residence of Mr. Hutton Potts, summoned two chair coolies for assault. It appeared that the two coolies had hung up some washing to dry, and one of the articles of clothing was blown down. The coolies became incensed, and, apparently believing that the complainant deliberately threw it down, assaulted him



# THE WAR.

## GERMANY INDIGNANT AT AMERICAN NOTE TO BRITAIN.

"IT IS FRAMED AGAINST GERMANY."

## WAR AND THE DRINK EVIL.

## PLIGHT OF THE "TERRIBLE" TURK.

## AMERICA AND THE "FALABA" OUTRAGE.

### IMPORTANT FRENCH PROGRESS.

#### GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GERMANY INDIGNANT.

#### AT UNITED STATES' NOTE TO BRITAIN.

AMSTERDAM, April 8th.

The *Colongne Gazette* violently attacks the United States over the Note to Great Britain. It says that the Note is really framed against Germany, and allows Great Britain perfect freedom without American opposition. The whole Note gives the impression that it is an anti-German measure and is *certe blanche* for the British. The British Government submits to every British act of violence while she continues eagerly to supply our (Germany's) enemies with war material. She even makes advances of money for their purchase.

#### WAR AND DRINK.

#### A VARIETY OF IDEAS.

LONDON, April 7th.

It is understood that the Cabinet will today discuss the drink question, since the King's lead in the idea of total abstinence is not seriously entertained. But the hope is expressed that voluntary abstinence, coupled with a further restriction of hours, will help the authorities to increase the output of munitions.

The papers contain announcements by employees of some of the big firms who are voluntarily taking the pledge.

An important city club has suppressed the sale of all alcohol, and the Rev. F. B. Moyer states that he is prepared to pledge the signature of the Free Churches.

A number of Liberal Members of Parliament are canvassing in favour of drastic restrictions in the sale of spirits, and a compulsory lowering of the alcoholic standard of beer.

#### BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE LIQUOR TRADE.

LONDON, April 8th.

It is understood that the Cabinet yesterday deferred the consideration of proposals for dealing with the liquor trade as a whole.

Meanwhile, much is expected from the voluntary abstinence movement. An improvement is already noticeable in the centres of production.

According to the *Daily Telegraph*, the Cabinet decided to take no action without agreement with the leaders of the Opposition.

A manifesto signed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Cardinal Bourne, and the Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Compton-Rickett, M.P., calls upon the people to follow the King's lead.

A memorial signed by numerous prominent business men, has been presented to Mr. Lloyd George urging prohibition as absolutely vital to a quick ending of the war.

#### SUCCESS OF UNION FORCES.

CAPE TOWN, April 7th.

The Union Forces advancing along the railway from Warmbad occupied Kalkfontein and Kamus without opposition.

#### GREAT BRITAIN AND THE "PRINZ EITEL."

#### PROTEST AGAINST AMERICA'S TREATMENT.

LONDON, April 7th.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Washington states that the British Government has protested against the treatment accorded the *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, by which she had been enabled to increase her effectiveness.

When the vessel arrived at Newport News she was seaworthy and able to reach the nearest German port. The American Government, however, permitted her to have her hull scraped and to take in new boiler tubes, thus increasing the speed by two or three knots. Great Britain has also protested at the length of time afforded for repairs, thus immobilising British cruisers.

#### "PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH" TO BE INTERNED.

WASHINGTON, April 8th.

The Commander of the German auxiliary cruiser *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* has announced his desire to intern the cruiser, because relief, which would have made a dash to sea possible, had failed to arrive.

The cruiser will be interned at Norfolk Navy Yard.

#### INDIAN WHEAT.

LONDON, April 8th.

The *Financial Times*, in connection with the Government's decision to control Indian wheat export, says that Messrs. Perry and Granville, of the firm of Nelson, Donkin & Co. have been appointed to secure the necessary tonnage for transport purposes. Such difficulty may be experienced, however, in obtaining the requisite quantity of shipping, that the Indian committee may have to offer a higher freight price.

#### THE NEAR EAST.

#### PLIGHT OF THE TURKS.

#### SOME SIGNIFICANT ADMISSIONS.

AMSTERDAM, April 8th.

General Von der Goltz, in a letter to the *Neue Freie Presse* makes some interesting admissions. The Turks, he says, are ill-equipped and short of supplies. He did not venture to predict the result of the Allies' venture in the Dardanelles. General Von der Goltz emphasised that the Turkish forces were the largest ever mobilised, but he attributed the shortage of arms and equipment to the shortage of time, and the fact that Turkey was cut off from her Allies. The results of the war up to the present were satisfactory, although the Turks had not been successful everywhere. Turkey must have free access to central Europe for continuous war supplies. She can help herself, but this was a greater impediment than was desirable in the general interest. Consequently, the overcoming of this difficulty is a matter for her Allies.

#### OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 8th.

The death is announced of Major General Clement Griffiths.

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### "A GREAT LEAP FORWARD."

PARIS, April 8th.

The evening communiqué says: The weather is still very bad, but there is great activity between the Meuse and Moselle where we have maintained all our gains and fresh progress, capturing two lines of trenches near Paried, east of Verdun.

We made on Tuesday night a great leap forward at Esparges. The Germans violently counter-attacked on Wednesday but unsuccessfully.

German counter-attacks in Ailly Wood were also repulsed and many prisoners were taken, including Guards.

#### FRENCH PROGRESS.

PARIS, April 7th.

Today's communiqué states:—A German detachment, with three machine guns, detached in getting to the left bank of the Yser. The Belgians attacked them and carried the position.

The French, in an attack in the direction of Etain, captured hills 219 and 221, and also farms at Hautbois and Opitel.

Eastward of Verdun we gained ground at Esparges, and also maintained our gains. We also took prisoners, including three officers.

We have made fresh progress at Bois d'Ailly and Bois Brule, and defeated all counter-attacks.

#### BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, April 8th.

The following additional casualty list has been published:—

Killed: 2nd Lieut. G. Ellis (Engineers); E. O. Davies (Monmouthshires); E. Molson.

Died of wounds: H. H. Marsh; H. Bayfield; E. M. Winch (Rifle Brigade). Died: A. Byfield.

Wounded: C. Blandford; E. E. Calthorp; W. N. Carter; C. Comely; 2nd Lieut. K. Hallward (Worcestershire Regt.); G. Martel; G. Seath; C. Kiddle. Prisoner: E. Stretzell.

Unofficially reported as killed: O. H. Bass.

Unofficially reported as died of wounds: F. A. Forster.

Unofficially reported died as result of aeroplane accident: A. St. Warrans.

Last night the casualty list totalled (for the week) 1,845, of which number 630 were killed. To-night's casualty list totals 1,944, of which number 234 are killed.

The lists dated March 23rd, presumably refer to the losses at Neuve Chapelle. The chief sufferers were the Northampton, Worcesters, Camerons, Scots' Guards, Sherwood Foresters, Wiltshires, the Rifle Brigade, West Yorks, Bedford, Yorkshires, Middlesex and the Wilt Border Regiment.

#### NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GERMANY ADMITS LOSS OF "U20."

LONDON, April 7th.

The German Admiralty acknowledges the loss of the submarine *U20*.

#### RUSSIAN SUCCESSES AT THE BOSPHORUS.

PETROGRAD, April 8th.

An official statement has been issued giving the successful results of Russian mine-laying in the Bosphorus as follows: November 11th—Turkish cruiser *Hamidieh* seriously damaged.

A few days later—A new Turkish gunboat sunk.

December 26th—The cruiser *Golben* damaged.

January 2nd—Large transport sunk.

February 15th—Gunboat sunk. A few days later—Three torpedo-boat destroyers sunk.

#### AMERICA AND THE "FALABA" OUTRAGE.

WASHINGTON, April 8th.

The Ambassador at Berlin has been instructed to forward a copy of the official report of the Commander of the submarine which sank the *Falaba*.

#### RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### "TREMENDOUS FIGHTING."

#### A SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT.

LONDON, April 8th.

A Viennese official Agency issues a significant statement which says that tremendous fighting is in progress in the Ussok Valley, and it is unwise to exaggerate the importance of local successes on either side. The Austro-German success in the Labora Valley had not weighed the scale sufficiently heavily to justify the expectation of a general decision which, in modern warfare, matures extremely slowly.

#### DESKID MOUNTAINS IN RUSSIAN HANDS.

PETROGRAD, April 8th.

An official statement regarding the operations in the Carpathians states that despite a counter-attack by the enemy, strongly reinforced by Germans and Austrians, the Russian offensive continues between the River Topla and in the direction of Ussok. All the summits of the principal chain of the Deskid mountains are in Russian hands and the Russians are seizing the southern spurs.

The Russians captured 2,900 prisoners and three guns on the 5th inst.

#### GERMANS ABANDON ATTACKS.

PETROGRAD, April 8th.

An official statement announces that the Germans, after eight weeks of costly attempts to storm the Russian positions at Kozivka and Rozanka in the Carpathians, abandoned the attacks on March 27th.

#### MARKET PRICES.

LONDON, April 8th.

The following are the latest market quotations:—

Copper, 701/8; Mauritius sugar, fair business at 22/3 to 23/-; rubber, 2/6 April and May, paid; Linseed (Argentine), 48/6, paid; buyers; wheat, white Karachi 55/3, nominal; Rosaf, 60/6, value; Guzerat, value; hemp, value; tin, 173; iron, 68/4, club wheat, 64/6, nominal; linseed, 52 3/8, paid; oil 33/- paid; buyers; Shellac quiet, August 63/6, sellers; rubber 2/4.

#### CEYLON STUDENTS' UNION AT EDINBURGH.

LONDON, April 8th.

A Ceylon Students' Union has been organised at Edinburgh under the presidency of Dr. Gunge Tilleke.

#### A SOCIETY WEDDING.

LONDON, April 8th.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, to-day, the wedding was solemnized of the Hon. Neil Primrose (Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), and the daughter of Lord Derby.

#### A NEW JUDGE.

LONDON, April 8th.

Mr. Robert Younger, K.C., has been appointed a judge in succession to the Hon. Mr. Justice Warrington, Judge of the High Court.

[The new Judge, who is 54 years of age, was called to the Bar in 1884.]

#### CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO".]

#### THE PEKING NEGOTIATIONS.

PEKING, April 8th.

The nineteenth conference was held yesterday.

Japan put forward another six of her demands for discussion. These related to co-operation between Japan and China for the purpose of police administration and the manufacture of munitions of war; the employment of important Japanese as advisers; commercial and industrial rights and special privileges in the province of Peking; that Japan should be allowed to establish schools and hospitals in China and to send missionaries into the interior of China to preach Buddhism.

No agreement was reached.

#### EXAMINATIONS FOR MAGISTRATES.

PEKING, April 8th.

Over 12,000 candidates are offering themselves for the examination for magistrates.

#### EXTENSIVE THEFTS OF NAVAL STORES.

#### FIVE INDIANS CHARGED.

Five Indians were charged at the adjourned Criminal Sessions yesterday with extensive thefts of Admiralty stores between August 14th and December 28th, 1914. The men charged were Gul Mahomed (watchman), Gulam Mahomed (Sergeant in the Naval Yard Police), Johan Khan (watchman), Rajewali (watchman), and Mahomed Khan (Lance Sergeant in the Hongkong Police). They were indicted on three counts—larceny of the goods as public servants, larceny, and also with receiving the goods well knowing them to have been stolen. All the watchmen with the exception of Johan Khan were employed by the Naval authorities.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. B. Johnson, of Messrs. Denny & Bowley) prosecuted; Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner) appeared for the second defendant, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (also instructed by Mr. Gardiner) defended the third and fifth defendants. The first man was unrepresented. All the men pleaded not guilty, and the first added that he had purchased the goods from an European.

The jury empanelled was as follows:—Messrs. E. E. D. Sassoon (foreman), M. J. Danenberg, J. Toppin, A. V. Ward, M. Mahomed, M. A. dos Santos Gomes, and J. M. d'Eca.

The Court was delayed for some time owing to the non-arrival of the defendants from the Central Police Station, and this led the Chief Justice to request Inspector Kerr to make inquiries into the matter. It was most reprehensible to be kept waiting for half an hour, said his lordship. He did not know whose fault it was, but he would be obliged if Inspector Kerr would communicate with the gaol authorities and ascertain why the jury should be kept waiting and also why the whole Court was kept waiting for half an hour.

Subsequently the men arrived, and then Mr. Alabaster explained that the evidence would show that when the war broke out in August, a number of the smaller river gunboats were laid up in the harbour, and the crews were transferred to the sea-going ships. Among these gunboats were the *Brantley*, *Britomart* and *Thistle*. On August 17th the first defendant and another Indian who was not in the Court were placed on board the *Britomart* as watchmen, and they remained on board for a considerable time. The first defendant was on board until December 27th, when he was discharged, along with the fourth defendant, with whom he was engaged as watchman for some time. It would be shown that on December 31st the first defendant went with the second defendant, who was a Sergeant in the Naval Yard on the Kowloon side, to 140, Kwong Tung To, and there they hired a bed space. This was not for the purpose of putting a bed there, but for the purpose of depositing boxes. Subsequently these boxes were found to contain a large quantity of the goods mentioned in the indictment, which had been Admiralty stores on the *Britomart*. When the first defendant was arrested he said, "I did steal," and later he remarked, "I admit the charge," but added that some of the clothing belonged to him. When charged, the second defendant denied the theft, and said that the first defendant was his younger brother who had only recently arrived in the Colony. He also said that he knew nothing about the boxes which had been placed in 140, Kwong Tung To. The third defendant, who was an ordinary and not an Admiralty watchman, said that he bought the goods, which were found in his possession, in Lascar Row. The fourth defendant, who was also engaged in the *Britomart*, was discharged on December 27th, and left the Colony for Singapore. He was followed by policeman, who received him in custody from the Singapore police, along with a box, which defendant said was his, containing a quantity of the goods referred to in the indictment. The fifth defendant, who was a Lance-Sergeant in the Hongkong Police, left for Singapore on leave on January 6th, leaving at the police store a uniform box. This was opened by the police on January 11th, and in it was found a large quantity of Admiralty stores. This man was also detained at Singapore.

Evidence was given by Stoker Petty Officer Bishel, and A. Mitchemore, ship's carpenter, to the effect that Admiralty stores remained on the river boats, and that these were left in charge of certain Indian watchmen.

After further evidence had been given the hearing was adjourned until to-day.

#### THE SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE.

#### INSPECTED BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

The whole battalion of the Special Police Reserve, under Lieut. F. O. Jenkin, A.S.P., were inspected for the first time by H.E. the Governor in the police compound last evening. The battalion was composed of the British, Portuguese, Chinese and Indian sections, and after His Excellency, who was accompanied by the Captain Superintendent of Police (Captain McL. Messer), the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak and Mr. G. R. Sayer (Private Secretary), had inspected the lines, the battalion was put through several infantry movements. His Excellency taking the salute in the March Past. Finally, the platoons were formed up into columns facing the Governor, who then addressed a few remarks to the officers and men.

His Excellency said that he had already publicly stated in the Legislative Council the great debt the Colony owed to those who came forward to be sworn in as Special Constables at the outbreak of war. Those members of the community did some very hard work indeed for the space of fully three months after the outbreak of hostilities, and they had proved themselves so useful and instrumental in releasing other men for more active work, that he determined to form a Special Police Reserve under Ordinances, and that was the result. He believed they were the first Colony in the Empire to set the example of establishing an auxiliary Police Force, and he fully expected to see the example followed in other places.

Now what I have seen this afternoon," proceeded His Excellency, "has given me a good deal of pleasure. In the first place, we have a very good example of the spirit that animates the whole Empire. We have here Britishers—British subjects who I should say—comprising men who were probably born in the British Isles, or some of the dependencies, and men of the British race. Then we have the Portuguese who are British subjects who, I suppose, were all born in this Colony, also the Indians, and, fourthly, we have the very fine contingent of Chinese who were born here or elsewhere in the Empire. All these men of four different races have combined together to voluntarily give their gratuitous services for the maintenance of good order and for the defence of this Colony. Well, on behalf of the Colony I beg to thank you. I would remind you of the first place, that in normal times, and even when war is raging, the police are one of the principal pillars of the State. There is no more honourable profession than that of a policeman. I was once myself once, and always look back with the greatest pleasure to that period of my career. You have surprised me by the excellent way in which you have done your drill. The marching was really very good indeed, and I know that you must have put in a great deal of hard work to obtain such efficiency which you have shown. I have no doubt that in the other departments, your shooting, etc., you have also made your excellent progress." The Governor then mentioned that by a special request on the part of certain members of the Chinese community he had allowed some private individuals, headed by Mr. U. Kan Wan, to assist the Government in providing uniforms for the Chinese contingent. They knew that, as a rule, Special Constables did not wear uniform but merely a distinguishing badge, but there were so many Chinese in the Colony that he could well understand the Chinese members wish to have some distinctive dress, and he was very pleased with the uniform. It was, of course, not absolutely necessary that the other contingents should wear uniform. As soon as they were efficient less of their time would be taken up with drill, but he hoped that when the present war was over they would still remain in the organisation which they had helped to form. You never know what is before you," proceeded His Excellency. "Troublesome times might fall upon this Colony, and a force like the Special Police Reserve will always be a very valuable asset in the maintenance of order, the rooting out of wrong-doers, and, finally, if necessary, in the actual defence of the Colony. Therefore, I hope you will always stick to me, your father—and I am proud to be the father of such a healthy and numerous family." In conclusion, the Governor remarked that he was told that there was a disposition in one of the contingents to form a First Aid section. That was a very excellent idea, and anything he could do to help it forward he would gladly do. He hoped to see them on many future occasions, and he would say again that on behalf of the Colony he thanked them. He was very proud of them, and he would report to the Secretary of State what he had seen that afternoon, and how well pleased he was with what he had seen.

#### HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

The entries for the first meeting of the Season to be held on Saturday, the 17th inst., are as follows:—

HALF MILE RACE—Kukri, Baroda Chief, Komo Pop (The Bird), Winning Hazard, Tharleston, and Lucky Gen. GYMKHANA STAKES—Dunlop, Maybey, Irish Chief, Scottish Chief, Duke Duhia, Mascotte, Soldier, Tinker, Abercrombie (Welsh Chief), Roman Chief, Wild Cat, Lorenzo, Sunlight, Black Gem, Blacklock, and Castellan.

LADIES' NOMINATION (LEMON CUTTING).—Messrs. Boyd, Blason, Eickman, Gibbs, Knoll, Goldney, Seth, Capt. Haversley Smith, Capt. Thickness, Lieut. Forbes, R.N., Major Lawder.

ONE MILE RACE FOR SONS.—Shabring, Kukri, Baroda Chief, Soldier, Winning Hazard, Mascotte, Lorenzo, Tharleston, Lucky Gen, Castellan.

POLO POY SCOURY.—Shabring, Wincanton, Corbin, Scout Tipperary, Shanghai, Revenue, Skelp, I.D. (Ideal Dalia), Carstairs, Sir Galahad, Dirty Dick, Fluke, and Joy.

ONE AND A QUARTER MILE RACE (HANDICAP).—Shabring, Tinker, Duke Dahlia, Lorenzo, Beaddock, Maybey, Roman Chief, Soldier, Sevington, Castellan, Scottish Chief, Corporation, Abercrombie (Welsh Chief), Black Gem, Mascotte, Irish Chief, Wild Cat, and Lucky Gen.





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# FOOD PRICES IN HONGKONG.

(As fixed by Proclamation dated March 12th, 1915.)

## SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES.

1. Flour:—

(a) First Grade, per bag of 50 lbs. 0.50

(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs. 0.40

(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs. 0.30

2. Refined Condensed Milk, per lb. tin 0.05

(a) Sterilized Condensed Milk, per lb. tin 0.05

(b) Sterilized Milk, per lb. tin 0.05

(c) Eagle Brand, per lb. tin 0.05

(d) Skimmed Milk, per lb. tin 0.05

3. Sugar:—

(a) Cube (in lb. tins), per tin 1.15

(b) Refined Crystallized, per lb. 0.14

(c) Granulated, per lb. 0.14

(d) Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb. 0.11

(e) Soft, No. 2 quality, per lb. 0.13

(f) No. 3 quality, per lb. 0.12

4. Frozen Meat:—

The Dairy Farm prices of frozen food and other stores as printed in the Dairy Farm price list and amended in red ink dated the 8th day of February, 1915, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Food Committee, are the maximum retail prices of the articles enumerated in the said list. [Approved copies can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, in Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce:—

BUTTER, MEAT, etc.

Meat:—

Beef:—

Pork:—

Lamb:—

Chicken:—

Duck:—

Geese:—

Goats:—

Sheep:—

Swine:—

Other:—

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# WEATHER REPORT.

On the 8th at 11:50 a.m. Pressure has increased quickly over Japan, the Philippines and Formosa, owing to the advance of the cold front of the anti-cyclone, which is now central to the south of the Philippines. Decreases are general over the remainder of the area, more especially over S. Manchuria, which is covered by an area of low pressure. The depression of yesterday has passed into the Pacific.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction: East winds, moderate to fresh; fair to cloudy.

Force: N.E. winds, fresh.

Temperature: 74° to 82°.

Humidity: 70% to 80%.

Wind: East winds, moderate to fresh; fair to cloudy.

Force: N.E. winds, fresh.

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# CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

8th April, 1915, A.M.

Station: Hongkong & Neighbourhood.

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# REVIEWS.

How to Win at Royal Auction Bridge.

By "Cyr Cavendish." London: T. Werner Laurie, Ltd.

This is a third and revised edition of a work that has reached its seventh thousand, and when this is stated it requires little more to commend it to the card-playing public. This edition contains the new laws of Royal Auction Bridge revised and brought up to date by the Card Committee of the Portland Club, with the help of representatives of the Baldwin, Bath, St. James's, Turf and White's Clubs. "Cyr Cavendish," who is recognised as one of







1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1037.

### STEAMERS.

## DISCUSSION

#### 4. From North York to East Point

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